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In response to this need, Mr. William A. Shelton of LaSalle Extension University has prepared an *Atlas of Railway Traffic Maps*. This book is one of a series of works on Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic published under the auspices of LaSalle Extension University and is used in connection with railway courses taught in that institution. It comprises in all twenty-one maps, five of which trace the boundaries of the classification, freight association, and tariff committee territories, ten portray the rate structure within the respective territories, one shows the parcel-post zones, while those remaining deal for the most part with the routes of the leading trunk lines. Special emphasis is placed upon the New York percentage system, transcontinental rates, east-bound rates on grain and grain products, and the basing-point system in the South. Some of the maps are designed for individual use, others must be correlated.

The preparation of this series of maps is perhaps the first serious attempt that has been made in this country to portray graphically the rate structure in its various aspects. These maps doubtless represent much tedious effort expended in the careful collection and systematization of data necessary to their construction. They are as a rule quite clear and easily interpreted. Maps 9 and 10, illustrating the grouping of rates in the Trunk Line and New England territories for east-bound and west-bound rates, respectively, do not seem to exhibit the clearness which is characteristic of the others, but it is quite possible that they would be much more intelligible if examined in connection with the volume on *Freight Rates in Official Classification Territory*, published by the same institution, which work they are apparently designed to supplement. And, conceding the fact that they may be improved and elaborated in many ways from time to time, they indeed constitute a work of much merit and will serve a useful purpose in the hands of students of transportation.

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The Juvenile Court and the Community. By THOMAS D. ELIOT. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv+234. \$1.25 net.

The question as to the efficiency of the Juvenile Court has been widely discussed, and there are many who feel that its methods and policies are much at fault. Mr. Eliot comes forward, however, with the radical view that any failure of the Juvenile Court is attributable to the nature of the institution rather than to its administration. The whole matter is to him a problem in

"social economy." He feels that historically the Juvenile Court is justified, and he admits that the work it does is desirable, in fact indispensable—but he questions whether the Juvenile Court is the institution to do it. Its functions could be performed, to his mind, by the school and the Court of Domestic Relations. The clinical work, employment, truancy, and recreational adjustments, indeed the specialized individual work done by the probation officer, might logically be handled by the school, and in fact are already so handled in many places. The ultimate ideal of all those who urge constructive treatment of criminals is the joining of penal and educational functions in departments of correction and education for adults and children. The child under a certain age is legally under the control of its parents. The whole matter of control and obedience of the child is a domestic relation and should be dealt with in the Court of Domestic Relations. There is nothing left for the Juvenile Court to do, if these important functions are taken over by the school and the Court of Domestic Relations. Mr. Eliot does not demand an immediate destruction of the Juvenile Court; he recommends the slow relinquishment of its duties to the two agencies he has selected. His plea for co-operation among all the social agencies is justifiable and should be followed. There are, however, some who believe that the Juvenile Court is the clearing-house, the adjusting center of ideas for the health, employment, recreation, and relief of the youth of the cities. It may be quite possible that some of the courts are absorbing too much of the functions of other social agencies, but such over-expansion is easily checked. The service of the Juvenile Court in directing our vision to the abuses, the needs, the maladjustments in the lives of children has been too great to permit of extinction. Other social agencies have been directed to the weak spots in our community by the investigations of the court, and preventive measures have been taken before other children suffered. Even though the executive functions of probation and legal adjudication may be performed by the school and the Court of Domestic Relations, what institution will perform this further and greater mission of the court?

Mr. Eliot's statement that "no juvenile court is efficient as a community index" would seem to disprove our contention, yet he follows that statement with another that is of contrary import—"that as the Juvenile Court statistics improve such work may be done."

The Abolition of Poverty. By JACOB H. HOLLANDER. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 16mo, pp. 122. \$0.75 net.

The author's purpose in this essay is to set forth the needlessness of poverty. He looks upon economic want as a preventable disease, which persists only because society is not sufficiently desirous of achieving its abolition. The essential causes of poverty are definitely determinable, and thus actual and efficient remedies are practically possible.

Professor Hollander's statistics show that in practically all the great nations the per capita production is increasing much more rapidly than the population;